FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Lord Napier Appointed to Washington.

NO NEWS FROM THE SWISS WAR.

MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP SIBOUR.

The United States Mail steamer Atlantic, from Liv espeel, 4 o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, the 7th inst.,

sarived here last evening. The British Mail steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool

6:30 p. m. on Sunday, the 4th. Lord Napier is appointed Minister to Washington Bespecting the new Minister, The London Times cays: The choice of a British representative in the States too often been unfortunate. The mission to Washhas too often been unfortunate. The mission to Washington, instead of being regarded as a most important one, has hithesto been dealt with as one of the second order, or as even lower in the scale of diplomatic dignities; and the peculiar constitution of the States, which seems to point to a paculiar principle of selection, has been overlooked. We would rather see him selected from among the men who have risen to Parliamentary come nece—who has won a high place is the continuation of their fellow-countrymen, and who have selected from among the men who have resented as liamentary emin-nees—who has won a high place is the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, and who have babitually breathed the free air of the British Islands. We would know him versed in the doctrines of economic releance, and well acquainted with the laws of commerce. Of what great avail to the English Minister at Washington can be the habits nequired and the faculities entired by familiar intercourse with disposite Courts? What can an English Envoy have learned at Vicenna or St. Petersburg that he would not be compelled to unlearn before he could serve his country with effect at Washington? There is little need there of the insincer simile and the reverential whisper. Diplomacy in the States is diplomacy in a glass boose. On this ground, and this alone, the appointment of Lord Napier is objected to.

By his previous career he would separate be admirably fitted for any diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Crown, save only the masion to Washington. He has been well taught. He has practiced the raft of diplomacy in Vienna, Teheran, Constantinople, He is therefore well adapted to represent his country in the East, or at any of the despoint and ministry Courts of continents Europe. The very assiduity, however,

He is therefore well adapted to represent his country in the East, or at any of the desponic and military Courts of continental Europe. The very assiduity, however, with which he has labored in his vocation at such posts, preves that he has never had time to pain an insight mate the working of free institutions. He has now to complete his education at Washington. A better choice might have been made, but certainly many a worse one, as diplomatists go. It is not our wish to cavil at the man, for he enjoys a very high reputation for espacity; but we object to the system."

the man, for he chloys a very high reputation for expa-eity; but we object to the system."

The Archbishop of Paris was assassinated on the evening of the 3d by a discharged priest named Verger, of the Diocese of Meanx. The Archbishop was performing religious service in the Church of St Etienne du Mont, when the mesassin, in plain clothes, stepped forward, and, lifting aside the prelate's cape, plunged a Catalan knife into his heart, exclaiming ' 'bas la deesse!" ("Down with the Goddess! expression which the murderer afterward explained to refer to the doctrine of the immaculate conception. The Archbishop fell to the pavement, and, faintly

muttering, " Ah malheureuz " expired.

The Conference at Paris has not again met. The delay is attributed by some to the time required for drawing up the protocol, and by others to a difference in opinion as to the compensation to be paid to Russia. Although some little anxiety is felt to see the matter settled, yet no apprehension is sutertained as to may other than a pacific result.

The Swiss difficulty remains as before, but expecta-

hors of a peaceable settlement increase. A favorable avgury is drawn from the circumstance that the Emperor Napoleon gave an apparently cordial reception to The London Gazettee publishes official accounts of

the hostile operations in China, confirming previous de-

The America, to Halifax, conveyed reports of the Liverpool markets to Saturday, J.h. 3, on which may be sales of Covros were estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,0,0 American, on speculation and for expert, the market continuing very steady and prices unchanged. On Sunday, the Africa cause to hand, with New York dates to the 1th December. On Monday, after receipt of the Africa's advant, the restrict continued to harder, and business, in some listeness, was done at d. over fast works quotations; sales Lake's before, including 3 God American and 1,50 Surat on speculation and for expent. On Tuesday, 6th, the sales were 15,000 beto, including 6,000 on speculation and for expent, the market harder rather a less a finated appearance, but the prices remained very standy. Moneinstein continued time. The falletts are announced of flegible, Wiscoma, & Co. of Giscowe, and of 3 & N Sandypys of Baraky; Habilities of the former \$10,000, and of the inter 119 and the first of the former \$10,000, and of the inter 1900.

Since Friday, the 2d inst, the GRAIN TRAND has been steady market (9th) there was a dark after the A. Tuesday's market (9th) there was a dark after the relies of When the with a medical consumption demand at the relies of \$1,000 and of the active with a modeline consumption demand at the relies of \$1,000 and of the latter 1 \$1,000 and of the latter 1 \$1,000 and of the latter of \$1,000 and \$1,000 and

Red Wheat Ridw9/2; white Wheat Mark 19 20 in A moderate being round crark being reducted to Plant. Western Caral being quant-diagnosis; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 12 8025, 6; extra this effected freely at 25, 95, 69 bit. Of inviant Corn white was rather more inquired for, and was quanted 25, 65 bit. 25, 150 bit. 15, 150 bit. 15

ROVISIONS quiet.

The MOREY MARKET Is in an easy position, and the supply is ecoming more plentiful. Good commercial bills are done freely becoming more plentiful. Good commercia bills are done freely at 55 per cent. Consols are quoted at 93, a684 for money and account; reduced 3 per cents \$91,394, and the new 5 per cents at 94,394. Exchaquer bills are botter, being 2 and premiumn. The foreign market posents no new feature. Railway shares firm, without much doing. The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company has obtained from Government a subsidy of \$12,000 per annum, being equal to 6 per cent on the capital.

per cent on the capital.

The FOREIGN ENCHANGES show little alteration Quotations are, London on Amsterdam 3 months, 11.16 w11174; difforehers, 11.12 w11.13. Frankiort, 5 months, 118.4 w19. Haunter, 3 months, 18.6 w1986. Haunter, 3 months, 25.90 w15.6; diffor short, 25.17 \$2.5.25. Referedam, 3 months, 10.00 w15.6; diffor short, 25.17 \$2.5.25. Referedam, 3 months, 10.40 w10.44. Victum, 5 months 10.40 w10.44. Quotations of Corrow are 77 for middless of Corrow are 77 for middless Uplands, and 7.0-15 for tair Uplands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S AMATEUR THE

ATRICALS.
From The London Daily News, Jan. 7. Last night there was a dramatic performance at the "Tavistock House Tacator, under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens." It will be remembered what a sensation was created in our literary and fashionable circles by the representations of Mr. Wikin Collins's drama, The Lighthouse, at Mr. Dickens's house and under his direction; the performers being himself, seven and the finest and promises of the family. The under his direction; the performers being himself, several of his friends, and members of his family. The andience were delighted with the merit of the piece, the manner in which it was acted, and the exquisite tasts and skill shown in the construction of the little theater and all its scenic and decerative arrangements. To Mr. Dickens it is evident that the drama affords the most congenial of all pastimes. The occupations of the actor and manager are to him a labor of love and a healthful refreshment of the mind under the arduous toils of his literary life. The gratifying success of his former essay seems to have excited him to still greater exertions, and brought him to a still more remarkable result.

result.

The new piece produced last night was again by Mr. Wilkie Collias. It is a romantic drama, in three acts called The Froten Deep, and does great honor to the genius of the author. Though the characters are rather numerous, the subject, in its principal features, is simple. The first act introduces us to four ladies, living together in a country retirement in Devoushire. They are the dearest reintives of inval officers absent on an Arctic expedition, and not heard of for three years. Rose Ebeworth is the daughter of the capitaln of one of the exploring ships, Mrs. Sievenson is the of one of the exploring ships, Mrs. Stevenson is the wife of one of the lieutenants, Lucy Crayford is the sister of the other lieutenant, and Clara Dunham is the betrethed of Frank Aldersley, a young officer. It is with this last pair that the story is principally con-cerned. These bereaved ladies are passing their weary hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" but they all bear up pretty well except Clara, who has sunk into a state of deep and morbid melan-aboly, aggravated by an old Highland nurse, girted

with the "second sight," who is constantly seeing dismal visions of destruction and deats. Clara is the object of especial compaction to Lucy Crayford, who, having herself undergone a great sorrow, is drawn by the bond of sympathy toward her sorrowing friend. To Lucy Clara opens her heart, and her story is indeed as ad ere. Brought up from childhood with Richard Wardour, a young man of a generous nature but headstrong toon per, he had become passionately attached to her, while she, loving him as a sister, could not return his passion. His impetacus spirit blinded him to this, and she, abritking from a painful declaration, allowed him to depart in pursuit of fortune, under the impression that she would one day be his. After years of arduous service he had risen in his profession, and returned bome to claim her band; but she, meanwhile, had given her heart to another. Maddened by the discovery, he abrophy left her, breathing dark threats of veogeance on the man who had destroyed his happiness; and she seen afterward learned with dismay that he had departed on the same expedition with her lover. Her friend tries to mitigate her terror by persuading her that Wardour would rever know that F. ank Ald-reley was the object of his hate; but the oid nurse again comes with her notes of wo, now adding visions of was the object of his hate; but the old nurse again comes with her notes of wo, now adding visions of violence and blood, thi poor Clara falls senseless to the

So ends the first act. In the second we are trans-So ends the first act. In the record we are transported to the Arctic regions. The adventurers have lost their two ships, and are fiving in huts which they have constructed. Their resources are nearly exhausted; and, as a last effort, they agree that a party shall try to make their way to some fur settlement, whence relief may be brought. Lots are east to determine who chall go. Wardour and Abdersley are immates of the same but, but ignorant of the fearful connection between them. Wardour is sunk in apathy and gloom, but strong and vicorous, sustained by one fixed idea it chope of one day accomplishing his revenge. The the hope of one day accomplishing his revenge. The lots decide that Aldersley shall go, and he remain behind. While the exploring party are proparing to set out, he discovers accidentally that Aldersley is his long locked for rival. Suppressing his fury, he insists

out, he discovers accidentally that Aldersicy is his leng-locked for rival. Suppressing his fary, he insists on joining the party, and the rivals depart tegether.

The scene or the third act is on the Banks of Newfoundland. The lands have left their Devonchire home, and mage their way thither, as the place where their dear ones night most likely arrive on their return. They have returned—all but Wardour and Aldersicy—ard are new about to sail for England. The exploring party, finding it vain to proceed, had rejoined their companiers; they too had resolved to push on together, and had never been heard of. All are happy but Chara, who is sinking into utter despair. While they are preparing to emberk a man suddenly appears among them ingrard wild, in rags, and hearly bereft of reson. It is Wardour. Crayford, who had suspected his rinister design when he left the hut, rushes up a him, demanding where was his companion. But it is now discovered that poor Wardour's conduct has been of a nature wholly unexpected. When the two parted from their companions, he retained his fell purpose. But Frank was weak, ill, and wholly in his power. He was tempted to leave his companion to I crish in the snow; but by degrees his generous nature prevailed, the demon forecok his heart, he supported his intended victim with the tenderest care, and through the direct hursts in the efforts.

This affecting story is very finely told by the dramatist, and was becautfully represented. Mr. Dickans, as may be supposed, was the heartbroken Richard Wardour; and his performance was a display of tragic power which has scidom been surpussed. The gloomy modelness, interrupted by guests of irritation, or bursting into sudden his of passion, the manner in which he confided to his friend the story of his wrongs, revealed his deadly interrupted by guests of irritation, or bursting into sudden his of passion, the manner in which he confided to his friend the story of his wrongs, revealing his deadly interrupted, with his dectimed vic-

tim by his side, all had an appatling reality: while the deep paths of the closing scene thirlied through every heart, and the andi-nee by their plaudits, and still more by their fears, bore testimony to the power of the actor. Next to Dickens himself, his eldest daughter, who perminised Clara, moved mest strongly the feelings of the spectators. Her manner was remarkably unconventional, with nothing of the trick of theatrical art. It was, however, rull of simple grace, and her every tone, look and gestare seemed to be the pare impulse of nature. The acting of her sister and two of her relatives parrook in a smaller degree of similar qualities. The old Highland won en, performed by Mrs. Wills—herself a Scotchwennia, and thoroughly acquainted with the lunguage and manners of her country—was a striking representation, temarkable for truth, force and simplicity. Mr. Mark Lemon's Conference and simplicity.

Mr. Mark Lemon's Conyford was full of manliness and genial warmth. Mr. Collins himself gave much interest to the part of Frank; and Mr. Augustus Egg, as the grambling Cook, furnished much anusement by his quaint humor. The subordinate parts were carefully scaled for the large translation.

queint humor. The subordinate parts were carefully and effectively performed.

Nothing could be better than the whole getting up of the pace. The scenery, painted con amore by Mr. Teibin and Mr. Stanfield, is exquisitely beautiful, and every stage arrangement was perfect.

There was a beautiful overture, with some effective mere dramatic music, by Mr. Francesco Berger, a young composer of great ment, micely performed by a small chamber orchestra consisting of first-rate players.

The afterplace was Animal Magnetism, capitally acted by Mr. Dickens, Mr. Lemon, Mr. Egg, Mr. Dickens, ir., and two young facies who had appeared in the play: and the whole entertainments seemed to give great delight to a cistinguished and fashionable andience.

The regotiation which has been for some time in progress with the Directors of the General Screw Company for a transfer of their fleet to a new Company has just been satisfactorily concluded. The vessels to be transferred are eight in number, of an aggregate apacity of 18,000 tuns, at a nominal value of ±320,000, to be paid in shares. The new Company is to be under the sole management of Mr. Creskey, who is to receive no remuneration until the shareholders get 6 per cent; and the lines to be occupied are between Bremen and New-York, Havre and New-York, and Hamburg and Brazil-Southampton in each case being the port of call.

FRANCE.

MURDER OF AN ARCHEISHOP.

The Paris correspondent of The Times, in the Secand Edition of yesterday, gives the following particu-

ars of the arsassination of the Archbishop: Pants, Sunday, 6 p. m.—The Archbishop of Paris Paris, Sunday, 6 p. m.—The Archoishop:

Paris, Sunday, 6 p. m.—The Archoishop of Paris was assistated at 5½ o'clock last evening, in the archait church of St. Etienne du Mont, while officiating pontitionly at the norcea in bonor of the featival of Sainte Geneviève, the patreness of Paris. The relics of the saint are said to be kept in that church since the destruction of that which had been dedicated to her; and en the 3d of January, the anniversary of her death, a rolemn norcea or nine days' devotions, prayers, masses, and other acts of puty, and which attracts from its celebrity crowds of people, is regularly celebrated there. After vespers and a sern, n, which was practiced by ite Abbé Lacarriere, the procession of the lady patronesses of Sainte Genevieve took place. The Archbibbop pusided, as he had at the religious cerements curing the day. As he was passing the outer door, to enter the principal nave, a young man, apparently about 50 years of age, suddenly advanced and stabled the prelate in the direction of the heart. The victim retreated two steps back—his crozior fell from his hard—and, exclaiming "Ah mathemerus I" saik to the earth. He was carried to the sacristy, and, having received absolution from the Abbe Sarat, who had caught him in his arms as he fell, expred in less having received absolution from the Abbe Sarat, who had caught him in his arms as he fell, expired in less than five mitutes. The body was borne to the Archie-

The assassin's name is Verges. He was a priest o the doctor of Means, and had been several times sus pended from the exercise of his functions. He made pended from the exercise of his functions. He made himself known some short time since by a violent pamphlet against the Procurent Imperial (the law officer of the crown) of St. Labo, Department of the Asic. He was preceded against and condemned to punishment. He also incurred for this pamphlet the croure of his eccleriastical superiors, and particularly of the Archbishop. He is said to have been the size suspended from his functions for having prenched against the dogma of the "Imposculate Conception.' It was in consequence of the last suspension that he came to Paris, where he first mediatate the crime which he has just perpetrated. A Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assessin and attempted to throw herself between the Archbishop and him, was perved the movement of the assassin and attempted threw herself between the Archbishop and him, was wounded in the hand.

The assassin made an attempt to escape in the crowd, but he was seized by five or six of the congregation, and narrowly escaped being strangled by them. In his

and narrowly escaped being strangled by them. In his camination before the anthorities he answered coolly. He says he was inspended without just cause.

Some time since he affixed a piscard to the gates of the Madeleine, complining of his punishment by the Archbishop, and stating that he was perishing of hunger. He had already been pointed out to the police for having threatened one of the most respectable parish priests in Patis, but he never said that he enterteined any cvil designs against the Archbishop. He came to Paris on Christmus eve, and lodged at No. 2 Rue Rache. He has passed his time since then in reading at the public libracies. He was crossed as a layman, and his paletet was stuffed with writings.

The following notice has been posted on the doors of the Church of St. Ethenne du Mont.

"Menselaneur the Archbishop having been stabbad to death."

"Monaganeur the Archbishop having been stabbed to death at 5 of left this afternoon, by a criminal hand in the Church of St. Effecthe du Mont, the Church remains under an interdict until the expiatory ceremony which shall be subsequently com-nated."

To-day the outside of the Church of St. Etieune du

Mont is burg with black cloth. No high mass has been chanted to-day in any church throughout the dioces of Parir. In its place a low mass was colebrated, after which the clergy rang the seven pentiential

Pealine.

The Metropelitan Chapter has already met for re-The Metropolitan Chapter has already met for receiving the efficial notification of the desth of the Archbishop and for taking measures for the administration of the diocese until a successor be applicated. The body of the deceased will be laid out in style, arrayed in his pontifical robes, in a chaptile orderize of the Archiepiscopal Palace, immediately after the cubalming. The Church of St. Etienne du Mont is placed under interdict by the fact of the erime having been committed there, and it will not be opened until it is purified by an exhibitory ceremony.

District by an explaintry ceremony.

The general opinion is, that the assassin is deranged in mind and has been so for some time past. He was in the insurrection of June, and then also received the murdered prelate in his arms. The late Archibenop Marie Deminique Auguste Sibour) was born in 1791, in the circuste of Valerce (Tarn et Garante).

The correspondent of The Globe gives an account,

agreeing in the main with the above, but he states in

"The grand mass was concluded, and the Archbishop after beacing a procession of the lady patronesses of the Societé St. Geneviève, was about to return into the nave, when an individual russed up to him from behind, pushed saide two ciergymen, and thrust a dagger knite through his lungs, exclaining at the time. Down with the godders, or, according to another account, 'A priest must not be allowed to perish from hunger. The Archishop, who was dressed in his pontifical robes, with the miter on his lead and his crezier in his hand, fell to the ground, normal ng, almost inaudibly, 'Le molkeureur.' He expired on he spot, and his inanimate remains were first conveyed to the vestry of the church, and were expired on he spot, and his inanimate remains were first conveyed to the vestry of the church, and were subsequently transported to the Archiepiacop d Palace. The assessin was at once arrested. He is a man in the prime of life, aged 32, with expressive and very intelligent features, and possessed of much self-command. The statement that he is is sane is false. He at once gave his name and stated his profession.

The crime created a deep sensation at the Tulleries. The Emperor and Empress were about to proceed to a theater when the fatal intelligence was communicated to them. In all classes of society the same construction was apparent. The body of the lare Archbishophas been already embalmed; and it will be interest. has been already embalmed; and it will be interest with great ceremony. This morning the dreadful event was communicated to the Bishop of Tripoil, brother of the deceased, who is in an infirm state of health, and

ITALY.

on whom it created a terrible effect."

In a secret conclave held at Rome on the 15th of December, the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico South America and Switzerland was taken Mexico South America and Switzeriand was taken into consideration; and an allocation since published by his Holiness on the subject, clearly shows that the Fapai is fluence is considerably less in those countries it as in this. The Pope complains bitterly of the new cloveriment of Mexico, which has completely set aside the codesissical jurisdiction, and sequestered the property of the Church. We are to d that the monastic establishment of the context that it is promittle visitation. city of the Church. We are to d that the monastic establishments have refused to permit the 'visitation'
of the hishops, and that some of them have, in open
defiance of the can mical laws, sold part of their propcity. The permission given by the Government to all
sects publicly to practice their religious rites, is
denounced as "an applicable measure, which is cal"culated to undermine the most holy Roman Cath"clic religion." After summing up the various
backsidings of the Mexican Government, his Holiness
declares all the measures which it has taken sgrahast
the authority of the apostolic chair to be null and void.
The Mexican statesmen are also reminded that the The Merican statemen are also reminded that the Church has the power severely to punish those persons who disebey her behests. That the behavior of the majority of the Sunh American States to said the Church does not give satisfaction will be seen by the tollowing address to the bishops: "You see, revereed that the their that we must necessarily condemn and tollowing address to the bishops: "You see, reversal brethren, that we must necessarily condemn and abher the attempt of the civil power to overthrow all spiritual authority and discipline, and to insult the disprine authority and might of the a jostolic chair." The state of Switzerland makes Plus IX. quite disconsolate, "so numerous are the encroachments of the civil authorities on the rights of the Church, and of her bishops and servant." After hurling his taunders at those spiritual actions and the couries in which sticets who obey the laws of the coun ries in which practs who obey the laws of the countries in which they live rather than the instructions forwarded to them freto Rome, the holy tather entries the Most High to entighten the minds of men, and to bring back those who have gone actes, into the tight park who have gone act ay into the right path. As a mat-ter of course, the Wiener Zeitung give the allocation in extense, although it is a very lengthy document.

SWITZERLAND.

So far as is known the Neufchatel question has ad-So far as is known the Neufchatel question has advanced so forther toward a solution. The last dispatch from Berne dated Jan. 3, states that an ultimation from France and England was expected to be received there. The last Pruesian note on the subject, addressed by M. Manteuffel on the 28th ult. to the representatives of Prussia at Paris, Landon, Vienna and St. Perceibuse, has been published in the Berlin papers. It sets forth that up to that moment the King contended through with demanding the preliminary and unconditime of with demanding the preliminary and uncondi-tional liberation of the N-uicha el prisoners; but that, if the prompt accomplishment of this condition, the only one on which the King maists previous to enteonly one on which the king into account of the ma-ling into negotiations, be referred, the order for the ma-hibitation of the acmy will be given, after which an emine change in the aspect of the affair will take place. As a proof of his "extreme moderation," and ta afford the great Powers an opportunity of exerting their diplomatic in thence "in a stronger, more comean curvenience attendent on delay, to defer the mobiliza-ion in this instance equivalent to the march) to the 5th of January. It is intimated, however, "that the term will be shortered if the Swiss authorities under the influence of that spirit of defiance which charac-"the influence of that spirit of dinance which characterizes several of their recent measures, should hand
"ever the Neufcharel prisoners to the Federal Astizes." The trial, as we have before stated, is fixed
for the 19th, so that there need be no fear of the question entering into its weakke phase until the 15th hast.
Little time, however, remains for begoliation, and
many people doubt whether Switzerland will libeterior the prisoners many distinguily. The Swiss Govmany people doubt whether Swizeriand will use rate the priseners unconditionally. The Swiss Gov-ernment has declared that it is willing to put a stop to all proceedings against the authors of the insurrection if England and France would promise to exert their effects to procure the com-plete independence of the Canton of Neufshätel, and withdraw their achesion to the protocol of 1852 in favor of the King of Pussia if they could not obtain from that menarch the abandonment of his rights or protes-siats to the Cauton on conditions horocade to both parties. If contrary to expects ion an arrangement cannot be effected on this or on an analogous basis, all rainet be effected on this er on an arrangement the Swiss will size to defend their rights and their in-dependence. The greatest enthusias in prevails every-wrere. All party passions are allout. There is but one thought—the common country is in one thought—the common country is in danger; and it is estimated that should was cause nearly 400,000 men will be under some for its defects, for all these who are is pensed from service from age are ready to march in far as their health and strength will allow them. The Cantenal Government of Geneva being in want of 800 000f, for armaments, the sum was subscribed at the Town Hall in 24 hours.

CHINA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON. PARTICIPATION OF AMERICANS.

The N. Y. Times has correspondence from Canton Nov. 14, giving come admittenal particulars respectng the affair of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth with the Chinese fort, and the behavior of the Americars at the British bombardment of Canton. We nake the following extracts:

"The United States slop of war Postsmouth, Com-nuncer Angrew H. Foore had been ordered to Whamyou n few days previous to the commercement of these officulties, in corsequence of a rumor that the rebel were descending upon Canton, and in order to protect American interest during their expected invasion. At 3 o clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 2rd, Cap-tain Foote received a note from our Consul, Mr. Perry, stating that the English were preparing to attack the city. Accordingly, he fitted out an expedition imme-diately, and proceeded in command of the force, some seventy five strong, including seamed and marines, to Capten, in order that Americans might be protested by

their persons and projecty.

"By this time almost the whole English asval force in the China Ses was concentrated at Canton and in the China see was concentrated at many had wear poss, with the ercep ion of a frigure and a partially cumantied brig, which remained at Hong-Kong, but sent up detachments of their men. On Turreday, as two steamers, with boats in tow, were proceeding from Whan pa up the river, the Chinase commenced hostilities by firing on them. The Admiral at once

one known as the 'Dutch Folly,' which commands the Governor's Palson and a part of the city, and in which they planted a few thirty-two pounders and one or two mortaes.

"Meanwhile, at Canton, the foreign resi lents, Eu-

repear and American, had been making active preparations for defense, and had shipped all their species and treasures for Whampon, where it could be under the guns of the large ships which cannot get up the river to this city, or for Macao and Hoog-Kong. The river to this city, or far Macao and Hoog-Kong. The gates and streets by which communication is had between the Factories, as the foreign establishments are called, and the rest of the city, were closed and barricaded, and all the stores were closed and business everywhere suspended. The Chinese servants, from eou praders to coolies, have all returned to their homes, refusing longer to incur the peril of serving the foreign residents, who are left to shift for themselves. All the streets leading to the Factories are communicated. foreign residents, who are left to shift for themselves. All the streets leading to the Factories are commanded by field-pieces and by detachments of marines and seamen from the men-of war. The American forces, under Capt. Foote, were stationed with their boat-how-lizer, a twelve-pounder, at the head of New China street, and a file of marines at the American Consulate. The French Consulate being in the immediate neighborhood of New China street, as is also the American seat of legation receives an incidental protection from our force, which is acknowledged in a very grateful and polite note from the French Charge of Affaires to Commander Foote. The United States hop-of-war Levant having come quite unexpectedly from Shanghae to relieve the Portsmouth Capt. Smith immediately accorded to Capt. Foote a request to re-enforce him here, and antived on Tuesday morning

ly abandened the defense of New China street and its vicinity entirely to our forces.

On Saturday, the 15th, a large party of the 'village braves,' who are a kind of rustic militia, holding regular meetings for military exercises, and whose valor and prowess are held in the highest estimation by the Chinese, made an attack upon Old China street. They approached simulaneously from two opposite quarters, through two narrow lanes which meet each other at the end of the street. They came brandishquarters, through two narrow lanes which meet each other at the end of the street. They came brandishing their spears, turning somerasts, and during the English to come on. They were warned by Mr. Parkes, the Consul, that if they continued to advance, they would be fired upon; and, as their only reply to this announcement was a repetition of their deliant actions and a further advance, the platoon of marines at once opened upon them. After the tiring of one or two volleys by the English, the 'braves' retreated precipitately, leaving two or three dead, and probably taking with them several wounded. The bedies of the dead remained in the street till the next merning, when they were r moved by their countrymen. Provious to this attack, which was made in the afternoon, several placards had been posted about the streets. several placards had been posted about the streets, stating that the English barbarians are in league with the rebels and opponents of the Government; that they are grasping and covetons in their character, and anxious to get a hold upon Chinese territory; and in-timating that they have suffered reverses in late timating that they have surfered reverses in 14th treubles with the Russians, and are anxious to repair their lesses by making an attack upon Canton. The placards also call on the Chinese to put no confidence in the professions of the barbarians, but to unite and resist to the death in the protection of their homes and

"When the slarm of the approach of the 'braves' was given, the American forces p epared for battle, the marines fell into the line, the word forward' was given, and everything made ready for an energetic de-tense of American rights and property. We keep a vigilant guard, and at every alarm the same precau-

"During this day (Tuesday, Oct. 28) Mr. Perry, the United States Consul, received from Governor Yell a pelite notification, that up to this time he had refrained from making any systematic resistance to the English on account of his long triendship with thom, but that on account of his long friendship with them, but that matters had now come to such a pass that he must measure strength with them, and he should accordingly begin. He feared, however, that he should no longer be able to pretect the property of Americans, and hoped that if any demage should accidentally be done to it, he would told the Eoglish, who by their obstigacy had eccasioned these troubles, responsible.

On Wednesday the firing was renewed early in the morning, and kept up with a good deal of spirit until 2 o clock p. m., by which time the shot from the forts, with the assistance of yes triany a fire, had made a sufficient breach in the wall, and cleared a way toward the polace, sufficiently to justify the Admiral in land-

with the assistance of yesterday's fire, had made a sufficient breach in the wall, and cleared a way toward the palace, sufficiently to justify the Admiral in landing his forces. The landing party was only 250 strong, and consisted altogether of salious and marioes. They marched rapidly toward the walls, the Admiral himself accompanying them, and planted their flag on the walls of Canton—the first time that a European flag has ever been unforted in this great city. The honor of planting the flag was the good fortune of Capt. Bate of the brig Bittern, who remained for as much as five nibutes entirely unsupported and exposed to a tremend on the tops of houres. The party pushed on, however, part of them clambering through the breach in the wall and others blowing up the city gate, and entering more easily with their field pieces. They advanced under a severe fire (the more dangerous and galling from its irregularity) from the Chinese on the houseto we and in the by streets, and thouselves returned it with much splith, and probably with terrible execution, although, from the nature of the circumstances, it is impressible to say what the lers on the other side has been. After planting a field-piece before the palace, and battering the walls a few memeats, they entered without further eppesition, and occupied it for an hour or two, until nearly sunset, when they retreated for the required fire upon them with some effect. The total right. As they retired, the Chinese returned, and re-opened fire upon them, with some effect. The total less of semine and merites is three killed and twelve wounded, four of them perhaps mortally so.

regret to and that one or two Ambreas officials were very unduly conspicuous in accompanying the attacking party, and I must make special mention of our Consul from Hong Kong, Gen. Keenan, who was not only present himself, but took with him one of the seamen from the Levant, and hore with him also an resmentiom the Levant, and hore with him also an American flag, displaying it publicly within the walls, and with the personal correge and bravery for which he is cistinguished, advancing further toward the heart of the city than any other foreigner, parrowly escaping with his life from a murderous fire which the Connece opened upon him. Several other American citiens also acce in panied the expedition and joined, very improperly, in the pillage of the Governor's palace. The display of our flag was so public, and apparently committed us so fully against the Chinese, that Capt. Foote very promptly and judiciously ksued the following paper, copies of which were sent to the British and American Consul-, and to Admiral Seymour, as well as to Gen. Keenan himself:

Gen. Keenan himself:
"The undersigned has been informed that the American fing was this day borne upon the walls of Canton, through the breach effected by the British naval forces. This unauthorized act is wholly disavowed by the undersigned, in order that it may not be regarded as compromising in the least degree the neutrality of the

compromising in the least degree the neutrality of the United States.

"The United States as val forces are here for the special protection of American interests; and the display of the American flag in any other connection is hereby forbidden.

"Commander U. S. Navy senior officer present, "Commanding U. S. Navy Forces, Canton." Casten, China, Wednerday, Oct. 23, 1836."

"The American residents here very generally regret the compromise which, our neutrality has suffered by

"The American residents here very generally regret the compromise which our neutrality has suffered by this very injudicious act on the part of Gen. Keenad, and wholly approve of Capt. Foote's disavowal. Task feelings are for the most part, those of sympathy with the English, and satisfaction at their successes; but they feel that it is for us to act entirely on the defensee. The house of Russell & Co. are said, however, to have entered a formal protest against all the proceedings of the Admirst, and declare that they suill hold the British Government responsible for any damage they may sustain in consequence of the situation upon the city." During this interval [between Oct. 30 and Nov. 3] a correspondence was carried on between our Consul.

"During this interval lottween Oct. 30 and Nov. at a correspondence was carried on between our Consai, Mr. Perry, and the Governor. It seems that a week or ten cars previous, the steamer Cam Fa an American steamer, and under the American fleg at the time, was fired into, in the meet unprovided and outrageous manner, by a Chinese fort, while going through the Macan rangue, on one of her regular these to Cation. menter, by a Chinese fort, while going through the Macao passage, on one of her regular type to Caston. Three shorts were fired by the fort, compelling the eleaner to return down the river and approach the city through another channel. It was in reference to this lastif, therefore, that Mr. Perry addressed the Governor. He replied very policity that he would certainly investigate the matter, but said of that it was not a Government fort, but one built by the city for protection against pirates. He took occasion also to request that the Americans would not aid the English in the present headitities—and promised, in reply to Mr. Perry's positive domands, that he would extend his protection to American property. He was assured by Mr. Derry in and that the Americans would re nation protection to American property. He was assured by Mr. Perry, in reply, that the Americans would remain reutral in the contest so long an Americans and their

"The Governor declaration repeated leaders to the Califor States Corsul, has expressed his caracat wish that the American residents should send their property away from the city and then leave themselves; and he also particularly desires that our naval forces should be bestilities by firing on them. The Admiral at one commenced taking all the foots the whole length of the river, from Canton to the Becca Tigris, occupying about fitteen minutes, or an average, in the expture of each fout. There were well manned and supplied with numerous guns, many of them of enormous ries, but it no case did they return more than a few shots to the fire of the English and in most instances the religious ran away without any attempt of resistance. The English landed, spiked the guns, and in several case deer royed all that was commonshible about that farts by fire, but did not attempt to occupy any except one round tort immediately opposite the Factories, and withous with a reple, he says, are wrought up to a high degree of ineignation by the outrages of the En-gleb, and will not be able to discriminate between them and the Americans, between friends and foes; both alike, therefore, may suffer from their fary. Sim-llar atters have, I understand, been sent to the other freien Corens. This cortains to the fire

"In regard to the firitg open the steamer Cam Fa. however, a much less satisfactory letter was received from the Governor, on the 10th Inst. He says, very coolly, that the people in the Heang Shang for which the dupon the steamer, are very ignorant, and don't understand the difference between the American and English flags; that American vessels bave rarely passed by the fort; and that, sit ge her, the best way to avoid difficulties will be for our merchant salps and menodivar to keep away from there in future. This very uncalled for piece of advice, on the part of the Governor, anaccompanied as it is by the expression of any regret or apology for the entrage, can hadly be regarded as the then an aggravation of the first insut."

The United States steamer San Jacinto, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, has arrived at What possed detection and the first insut. The United States steamer San Jacinto, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, has arrived at What possed to morrow (Nev. 14). She brought Dr. Parker, our Commissioner, and his saite, from Shanghae. The whole American naval force in the East Indies and China is now concentrated at Canton. If the state of affairs will permit, however, the Portsmonth is expected to leave, before a great white, for Shanghae, touching at Amoy, Fah Chow and Ningpo."

A leading article in The N. Y. Times has the following additional statements with regard to the Ports.

irg additional statements with regard to the Portsmonth, though it is not stated on what authority they

"It was stated that the United States frigate Ports-"It was stated that the United States frigate Portsmouth had fired upon and taken one of the forts that defend Canton, and this action was supposed to be in publishment of the Cainese for the marder of Mr. Cunningham. Our correspondent, however, writes that the murderer of Mr. Cunningham has been discovered, and was to be in mediately executed, and that all differences growing out of this subject had been amicably adjusted. The American ships of war had sided in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, and the Portsmouth had once returned a fire that was directed against her, whether by design or accident does not appear, from the Chinese fort. With this exception she has taken no part in the affair—though it is alleged that a number of Americans did join the British force in storming the place, and played a conspicuous part in the assault. This was strongly prefested against by the resident Americans as an unjustifiable violation of our neutrality.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Atlantic. 1 Livenroot, Jan. 5, 1857. Since Friday, the Grain Trade has been steady, but without

Per Militatic.]

Since Friday, the Grain Trade has been steady, but without much business passing in any article.

At to-day's market Wilear was in moderate consumptive demand, and met a retail sale at the prices of Friday. Floora—Extra Ohios are freely offered at 35 ex slip and warebouse, and for such there is a moderate retail demand; other kinds nomical at late rates. Indias Correspondent of the history of the mixed, and 34,6 for yellow; white the rote inquiry, with sales at 35, a.36 of 449 lb. We quote with the cute inquiry with sales at 35, a.36 of 449 lb. We quote Wilear, red. 8, 569 2; white, 9, 362 10, 470 lb. Floora, Philadelphin and Eshimore, 32,6 to 38,6; extra Ohio, 35 of 55,5; Western, 32 at 25.

Berry—The accounts of short pack it fluence holders of good qualities to show more firmness, but the business done is only moderate; a few tierces new India Moss have been sold, "Abburger's" at 150, and "Dominick's" at 150.

Pours—American continues dult, the stock being of too inferior quality for ship's stores, which throws the demand on filed.

Bacos—The interest also of the season was held to-day, when so because we were effored. The attendance was good but the floriding sprittless, and about 100 boxes only were sold, at 516 for "McAllater's" and 33 6 for "Flanagan's" and "Mitchell's" Long Middles. Cumberland out was withfarm at 51 bid. The appearance of the market is not favorable for good results to recent operations in the States, and a decline may be expected from present rates, unless a material fabling off in the pack is well authenticated. This decline will for the present be assisted by operators here, who are bearing the market to get in on ravorable terms on either side.

Land—The finest parter seem in this market for some time (Alburger's) soid vesterday at 70. It fill not require refining. The decline of the pack is well as the mixet of the pack is decline of the pack to a decline of the pack

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular. Per Atlantic. 1
Livenzoor, Jan. 6, 1887.
There the date of our last circular there has been a good business in Covyon, the sales for the three working days term 5,000 bales, with 10,000 to apeculators, at an alvance of full d. P. B. on midding qualities, and at extreme rates for other than the contract of the contrac The Coan market is quiet at rather easier rates for Wheaf-Floor in moderate request, with more doing in Indian Corn at previous quotations.

A., F. & R. Maxwell's Circular Per Milonite; I have the control of the country, the tracks assumed a timer aspect, and the ineignest reaction notice in our fast has been arrested. Red Westars being in good a quest and comparatively scarse, have maintained their values that white being plentiful and freely officed, has declined about white being plentiful and freely officed, has declined about the being plentiful and received the second of the late of the late advance, has begun to improve again, and will, we think shortly receiver the decline.

STATE LEGISLATURE. From Our Special Correspondent.

TOPEKA, K. T., Jan. 7, 1557.

KANSAS.

Th's has been an eventful day for the "State of Kansas." Yesterday's proceedings, as you would see by my letters of yesterday, were, on the part of the Legislature, only a couple of convenings, fellowed by adjournments, the object of which was to get the presence of more members, to haply see, or hear, from something in shape of a Governor and to afford time for a popular convention, in the freedem of which those who felt themselves aggrieved cou'd vent their anger, and those whose charity was of the "suffering-long" kind could

To-day there was considerable accession to the number of members present; indeed, the attentance present to-day was much greater than I expected, from the state of the weather and other lifficulties. This morning the thermometer stood below zero, and there was a cutting wind on the Prairie.
At 10 o'clock the House convened. This being

caprees a hope that the absenters, like Punch's

daughter, were "coming to come."

the first regular session (the previous meeting being special, provided for by the Constitution), the Heuse proceeded to organize by electing officers.

After the opening by prayer, the Rev. Wm. Oakley officiating, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the House: John Hutchinson, Speaker;

J. K. Goodin, Chief Clerk; S. L. Tappan, Assistant Clerk; C. S. Pratt, Engrossing Clerk, and A. W. Moore, Sergeant-at Arms.

The Senate also convened and organized by

electing the same officer who previously presided— Judge Curtiss being President of the Senate, and under the circumstances acting Governor-T. G. Thernton of Topeka, President pro tem., and Mr. Allen, Chief Clerk. The Senate was informed that the House was ready for business.

In the Heuse, the following gentlemen, elected

to fill vacancies at special election, appeared and were sworn: Messrs. Cutler, McFarland and Morrow, of Lawrence District; M. Tator of Osawatemie, Mr. Bean of Bloomington, and Mr. Gil patrick of the Third District.
On motion of Mr. Blood, a Committee of three

was appointed to memorialize Congress for the ad mission of Kansas as a State under the present Con Mesers, Blood, Tator and Dickey com Pose the Committee.
On motion of Mr. Tator, a Committee of three

was appointed to frame an election law, so as to be prepared for next August election. The Commit-tee was composed of Messes. Abbott, Williams and Sanders. This was the sum and substance of the day's transactions. There was but little speaking and no long speeches.

After both Houses adjourned, Deputy-Marchal

Pardes, who had returned from Tecumseh with a carriage, a large two-horse sled and one or two aseistants, proceeded to arrest Senators and Repre sentatives, until he had about a dozen, which was as many as he could take. Several whom he ar-rested refused to go, and he did not get all against whem he had write.

It was late in the afternoon when they starte for Tecumesh, a crowd having collected in front of the Tepcha House to witness the departure of this segment of the "State" Government. Some few endeavered to make light of the matter, and to joke at the expense of the pri-oners; others feared that this was to be the prelude to an ignominious and disagreeable confinement. Suspicions were enter-tained by some because write had not been issued against all of the members, and doubt that this ingling cut was no good omen. An assemblage o the popular Convention was to have been held about the time the arrests were made, but that in cident, and their departure, menopolized the general attention and no meeting has been held. Those who had been prepared to vemit and wrath against Covernor "absentee am" remained more, or dis-

cussed the aspect of affairs and the cumipotence of United States Deputy Marshals.

It is ascertained, or at least believed, that Gov. Geary had no hand in these arrests. It is a Pro-Slavery movement—those who have originated as many of the former difficulties being the prominent actors. The Legislature, sinking under so many blows and disheartening circumstances, will adjourn, or take a recess, to-morrow. There is not a querum present now, and but few more arrivals are expected. Several members of both House and Senate have left, or been driven out of the Terand Schate have left, or been driven out of the Ter-ritory, since the last assemblage of the Legislature; ritory, since the last assembled, there has been no and, as they have not resigned, there has been no election to sil their places. Suspicion of a kee leading men, a pervading idea—doubt for the fu-ture, a gleomy shadow—poverty and weakness a hard fact—these make up the aspects of to-day for the "State of Kansas" and the Topeka Legia-ture, which is likely to have a "Saint Patneky"

THE LEGISLATURE TAKES A RECESS. From Our Special Correspondent.

TOPEKA, K. T., Jan. 9, 1857. The Kansas "State Legislature" is again under cloud. It has taken a recess until June. When the Legislature convened on Thursday morning, 1 was found that matters had drawn to a focus. The acting Governor, Mr. Curtiss, President of the Sen. ate, was among the prisoners at Tecumseh. The President of the Senate pro tem., who had a writ served on him, but who did not go to Tecumseh, did not appear. Several members of the Senate were among the arrested. The Speaker of the House was a prisoner; the Ca of Cork was a pris. To oner; several members were prisoners. Both bod- ev oner; several memoers were presented without quo- te

rums, and adjournment in some shape was a matter of necessity. The House was called to order by the Assistant Clerk Mr. Tappan. The Rev. Wm. Oakley opened with prayer. The fragments of the Senate then united with the House in joint session to memorial. ize Congress for the admission of Kausas to the Union as a State. The House Committee had reported the following memoriat, and this was adopted:

"MEMORIA!

"Your memorialists, Members of the Legislature of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, at heir annual convocation, respectfully submit to your memorable body the grievances of our constituents, for which we seek redress. You cannot be insensible to the fact that the position which the people of Kansas are compelled to occupy before the world, is one of strange and irregular anomaly. The organic act by which this Territory was opened to settlement, without distinction of party, gave premise of protection to all who might avail themselves of its provisions. Confidently relying on the ability and in egrity of the Government to maintain in good faith the spirit and substance of the law, the people of Kansas became the actual settlers of maintain in good faith the spirit and substance of the law, the people of Kansas became the actual settlers of the soil, and in that capacity have prepared themselves for a State Government by training a Constitution and exchange representatives to provide for their interests by legislation. The causes which imported the pople to resort to their organization were simple and obvious to the attentive observer of our history as a political community. In the outset we were with at Ireal laws to requiate our internal affairs. The power to necomplish this indepensable duty was, it is conceeded, conferred upon the people by the terms of the organic act. The attempt to exceede it in the first instance proved abortive—resulting, as it did, in the wickess's and monatrons usurpation of power by hordes of famatical and unseraptions strangers to our soil; in

wirelesa's and monatrons usurpation of power by hordes of functical and unscriptions strangers to our soil; in the prestration of the propile who were first ciafrauchised of their political privileges, under enactments that have not one element at law in their structure, and not a sirgle pretense of justice in the results sought to be accomplished. To remedy this unbuppy and disgraceful state at affairs, the poole we expressed as some of their constitutional rights.

"In this spirit the State organization was submitted to the consideration of the citizens of the Territory. Ample and abundant time for reason and retlarion, competting with the dignity and importance of the Ample and abundant time for reason and reflection, comporting with the dignity and importance of the step, was afforded. The principles by which the soundness of this effort was to be tested were extendly organized and examined in primary meetings and delegate conventions, irrespective of party, and the subject was cahausted. The result is before the countries for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution for a State flowage of the constant of the contribution of the cont gale conventions, irrespective of par's, until the subject was exhausted. The result is before the country in the Contribution for a State Government, framed at Tepeka by the Delegates of the people chosen for that purpose. That instrument, subsequently submitted for pepular approval, was adopted with a agular unenimity, considering the variety and importance of the topics involved, some of which, at least, but been he subject natter of long and aerimonious controversy. The faite of the experiment has been watched with unspeakable solicitate by those who come itself with unspeakable solicitate by those who come itself their interests as a people to be connected with the final establishment of its supremacy in the State. From day to day the evidences of a growing popularity extended toward the movement have been multiplied around us on every hand. A singular controversy has prevailed in Congress, as well as in the political world at large relative to the motive and mentits of this movement. Those who have acted with the party now administering the Government have pretended to discover treeson lurking in its screet loads. The fines of vituperation have been kindled, and the alleged purpose and purity of the people have been velemently and continually assailed. It is respectfully any gested that it would be much more to the point to fruicate any material political untruth in the theory upon which we rely to eastain our practical efforts in this organization. It is citicular for the unique of the principle that underice that instrument, by studiourly scarching for and accupulously observing the wishes of the majority of the people legitimately declared. To this extent and

derive that instrument, by stationary scaling for an exchipulously observing the wishes of the majority of the people legitimately declared. To this extent and no more are we guilty of any infraction of republicas principles. We have a earlity dictained, and now resterate the disclaimer, that any distoyalty to the regularity-constituted authorities of the General Government. was purposed or practiced. On the other hand, no positive or affirmative power has been exercised. Prac-tical action has been made to conform to the theory that the General Government alone could infuse vitalthat the General Government alone could infuse vitality into the forms, simply prepared beforehand to receive it, and to cheer it at once to the relief of an appressed and out aged people. Fully preserving that site, and inclining at every proper opportunity to solicit the attention of Congress to our gilevances as a people, indicating at the same time respectfully the State organization as the remedy we down best adapted to our political exigencies, we pray now, as we have hitherto done, that this work of a new spirited and intelligent people may be made operative and chiesent to the great end for which it was propared by your sanction and approval. Thus we ask for the protection of your Honorable Redy, whose province and whose constitutional duty it is to efford it. We are entitled to it by all the previous events of our history as a nation, in whose fame we in common with the are entitled to it by all the previous events of our history as a nation, in whose fame we in common with the whole American people feel a just pride. We respectfully submit whether, if our humble and reported partitions for redress are to be an ascered only with contempt, the noble example of those who struggled for Constitutional Freedom in the early days of the Republic may not suggest a course of action which it will go our right and days to admit."

be our right and daty to edept."

On motion of Mr. Williams of Osawa'ame, on amended by Mr. Cutler of Lawrence, it was agreed and I that the efficers of both Houses sign the memorial Fort
The joint session having terminated, both House eral

by concurrent resolution, took a recess until the nem second Tuesday in June. The term for which the Market th were elected will end in August, when an elected be contemplation of that election; hence the reces 6 hi

After the Legislature had thus come to a cless ave there was a meeting held to deliberate on the pro- uite priety of a Mass Convention, to be held late in response priety of a Mass Convention, to be held late in February or early in March. It was agreed that such the Decise time of the meeting and the notice for it was left to the Kansa dajo. Gentral Committee. The design is to wait said lave the action of the begus Legi lature, and of the his dmi

coutive in regard to it, can be seen and judged.

The State Legislature having thus terminated in RE, row. The surrender of the Senators and Representatives to the United States Marshal puzzletere) them. They would at once have thrown them is Fernators and Representatives to the United States Control of the Control o prison and vented their spleen on them by treating

them as badly as possible; but this was expensive and, besides, would not snewer the purpose. Some of the Pro-Slavery men swore at the prise;